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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for otion wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News,-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Priess and New York Associated Priess is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Yes, Vote for Repudiation!

It was with a demand for Repudiation by a dishonest minority that the campaign opened; and it is with an honest demand for Repudiation by an overwhelming majority that the campaign is ending. Everybody will vote for Repudiation one

week from next Tuesday. There are two sorts of Repudiation, how

ever. BRYAN wants the people of the United States to vote to repudiate fifty cents of every dollar of honest debt, including the Government's obligations. That is one sort. The honest and decent and patriotic citi-

zens of the United States, on the other hand, want to repudiate BRYAN, and with him Bryanism, monkey politics, swindling sleek oratory, Altgeldism, Debsism, Tillmanism, and all the unclean and hideous and fatal doctrines that follow in the train of the main proposition of iniquity. They desire and intend to repudiate Repudiation and the repudiators.

That is the other sort of Repudiation for which our fellow citizens will vote eleven days hence; and the voice of the nation in favor of that sort of Repudiation will arise in mighty volume and drown all other music.

Wheat-Silver-Gold.

There is a radical difference between this month's rise in the price of wheat and the rise promised by the free silverites. As it is, the increase in the price of American wheat is because of the failure of the foreign crop, and it's in hard cash. Wheat has appreciated within the last month tremendously in relation to all other commodities. It will buy more gold, or standard money. than it used to buy, and hence more of other commodities. The wheat grower is richer to-day than he was a month ago.

On the other hand, the greater price forctold by BRYAN's gaug of cheap-money makers would amount to nothing mate rial. The price of wheat would probably go far higher even than it has gone recently, but practically the rise would be on paper only. But it would be a mere change of figares. The fifty-cent dollar of free silver coinage would change the market price of other commodities just as it would change the price of wheat. The wheat grower would be unable to buy an ounce or an inch more of other things than he can buy to-day. The idea that he would gain in actual wealth is pure delusion.

Unfortunately the farmer who should vote lot freezilvet in the belief that it would bring that it amused him and didn't hurt any one else. While making a fool of himself he would make a swindler of the Government, not to mention private debtors.

Cheats, Direct or Indirect.

.The number of Democrats who, prior to the Chicago Convention, denounced free silver coinage as fraught with public and private dishonor and dishonesty, was, happily, as it seemed, very great. The number of these same Democrats who, since the cepted free silver and DEBS, with the excuse that BRYAN, their candidate, was nominated "regularly," is also very great. When they all denounced free silver they

were right; it is a fraud, a cheat. The sole difference between these perverted politicians and men notoriously and

undeniably dishonest, is that, while, as they said, they themselves were unwilling to cheat, they are willing to cheat when some other authority gives them the word. That is very little difference. These unfortunate gentlemen, so lamenta

bly feeble in personal straightforwardness and self-respect, have still until Nov. 3 to repudiate BRYAN and free silver, and to withdraw publicly from their disgraceful course, or merely to decide in their own minds to cast a ballot for McKINLEY and the financial honesty of the United States on election day.

The Case of a Young Man with an Inheritance.

II Mr. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN would define himself, in response to a general demand in the Twelfth district, his position would be less discreditable than it is. It is better that a man who is resolved to disgrace himself, should put on his Infamy with frankness and candor, rather than seek to conceal his degradation under any affecta tion of decency or misleading pretence of patriotic purpose.

Mr. McCLELLAN has been content to accept and use the machinery of Anarchy and Repudiation to secure the suffrages of his fellow townsmen, relying on his previous respectability to enable him to stand unchallenged on the ALTGELD platform. But the part is beyond his powers, and he should decide in favor of the single as against the dual rôle.

The single role is easier and less hypo-Associating, as Mr. McClellan had to do, with worthy people, it must be well nigh intolerable to him to have to explain how he, as a gentleman and as the hearer of an honored name, could conscientiously accept a nomination for Congress from the avowed enemies of his country, and deliberately place himself upon a footing with people of bad character. He must be in some degree sensitive about it himself, and he cannot have been unaware that his friends were not wanting in sensibility in regard to the subject.

The allurements of Anarchy and the enticements of Popocracy are inscrutable. Here is a young fellow of reasonable parts and engaging address, carrying in his favor the propitions legacy bequeathed by a distinguished father, the world more than ready to honor all his drafts, and every proshis friends, throws public estern to the winds, and plants himself outside the pale!

And he is planted there never to return. cause of Altoelb and Buyan can ever represent it in the Senate at Washington with war ships, but also to occupy

fit to return. He is forevermore attainted. | MORRILL is eighty-six years of age. He And attainted not with free silver or the mere crankiness of politics, but with treason near the Connecticut River, and he her, for never would the St. Petersburg to the Constitution of the United States. was first chosen a United States Sen- Government countenance the seizure of Mr. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN has made his ator in October, 1866, thirty years Constantinople by any other power. If, bed and he must lie in it.

Close of the Fishing Season.

A few bass might yet be caught in the waters of New York and New Jersey; but the fishing season is over, and the old

grounds are deserted. Taking it from beginning to end, it was a queer season. Weakfish came in very early and remained until about the middle of August. Then they suddenly disappeared. The catches of the anglers during the first months of the summer were unusally large. There was plenty of sport for every one who could handle a rod and reel, and the crowds that went down from the city to Pringe's Lay and other localities were more numerous than any that had ever been seen before. Mosquitoes had no terrors for them, and they laughed at squalls and big bailstones. They were all happy, but, unfortunately, their sport did not last long. Their first trouble was with the immense shoals of porgies, which seemed to cover every fishing ground. The ravenous little things made angling almost impossible, and the work of baiting hooks became tiresome in the extreme.

Bluefishing was very poor, except during a brief period off Sandy Hook and Rockaway. Squids travelled many miles for nothing, and chumming was useless. The weather, on the whole, favored the fishermen. There were some savage squalls, but accidents were few, owing probably to the fact that the men in charge of the boats knew how to

handle them. How do the fishermen know when the fish are in the bay? That is a question which is arms, munitions, and transportation, form as great a puzzle to them as it is to only a part of her heavy burden in the war

In one or two days after the first big catch, even by a lone fisherman, and without notice in any paper, the entire army of grounds become dotted all over with box s; | those for unjustified imprisonments. the hotel keepers are all smiles. Nobody can tell how the secret got out. A conspicuous example in this line was presented last season by the appearance of a fleet of Seabright boats in Prince's Bay, just one day after some bluefish had been taken there on squids. The Scabright men chummed in that bay steadily for over a month with year, and the men who did had their trouble for nothing.

Some years ago, when we used to have our Indian summer in October, many fishermen used to wind up the season's diversion at the Romer. When weakfishing was over and bass fishing was too tedious, the lovers of lively sport used to content themselves with blackfish. A ten or twelve pound blackfish was nothing extraordinary in those days at the Romer: but of late years our Octobers have been too wild and windy for comfort on the water, and, moreover, the big blackfish seem to have completely deserted that old-time famous fishing ground.

Now the anglers have put away their rods and reels, and have taken to their wheels or their guns. As they are bidding farewell to the fishes, we call their attention to a fact which the old fellows vouch for: A season that is remarkable for numerous shoals of ing the past summer. Cheer up, boys!

Cocktails.

The increasing use of English words in the diplomatic language alarms the French purists. Their objection to "steamer," "stopper," and that highest of all hightoned verbs, "Arcoclocquer," are doubtless to import grain, but Cubn is no long sound enough; but the word "cocktail" thriving market for her manufactures. Chicago Convention, have eaten their cred- ought not to shock them. They have a itable protests, and have shamelessly ac- | perfect right to translate it literally, for it is of purely Franco-Irish-American origin.

The first cocktails were mixed by Mrs. ELIZABETH FLANAGAN in her little hotel at the Four Corners, between Tarrytown and White Plains, in this State, in the year 1779; and the first to enjoy them were the French officers and soldiers quartered in that neighborhood in those good old days of the Franco-American alliance. Under the circumstances it would be perfectly proper for any French purist in a Parisian café to sing out in a commanding tone, "Gargon, une queue de coa!"

Some of our English friends who have been discussing this enlivening subject fall into a serious blunder. They say that the quill or feather plucked from the tail of s rooster was used in drinking it. Hence its name. Evidently the ignorant English do not know the difference between a cocktail and a mint julep.

In France there is plenty of room for im provement in the mixing of cocktails. When the Frenchmen learn the art thoroughly, the famous clixir may perhaps appear at official banquets, and President FAURE himself may yet be able to rise and offer the following glorious toast:

" Je lève ma queue de coq, et je bels à la santé de la Czarina et à la mémoire de Betsy Flanagan !"

The Veteran of Strafford.

The three counties of Vermont lying on Lake Champlain and the New York border have furnished to American politics three distinguished men.

Franklin, of which St. Albans is the county town, was the birthplace of CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, twentieth Vice-President and twenty-first President of the United States. The neighboring county of Chittenden, on the south, with Burlington as its chief town, was the birthplace of George P. Ep-MUNDS, for many years Senator from Vermont, and from March, 1883, until March, 1885, when Thomas A. Hendricks became Vice-President, President pro tempore of the United States Senate, and, as such, acting Vice-President with President ARTHUR. The third of these counties on the Champlain and New York border, and the most southerly of the three, is Madison, which includes the town of Shoreham, of which LEVI PARSONS MORTON, Governor of the State of New York and twenty second Vice-

President of the United States, is a native. Verment, the first of the colonial commonwealths to be added to the original thirteen States, tenaciously adheres to many old political forms, especially elections in the month of September; and while other States choose their United States Senators Hundreds of thousands of their brethren pect smiling upon him; and lothe abjures at sessions of their Legislatures in January. Vermont convenes its Legislature in October and installs its Governor in office in the same month. Last Tuesday the Vermont No man who identifies himself with the Legislature elected JUSTIN S. MORRILL to ful not only to force the Dardanelles

was born in Strafford, Orange county, the Legislature of the county of Orange. The vote in the Assembly House was 213 for Senator MORRILL and 17 for his Democratic opponent. In the Senate it was unanimous for Mr. MORRILL.

From 1855 until 1867 he was a Representative in the House from Vermont, and his Congressional service extends, therefore over a period of forty-two years, to which six years more have been added by Tuesday's vote of his fellow citizens in the Montpelier Legislature.

Probably no other State in the Union is so tenacious as Vermont in the loyalty of its voters to public men who have proved themselves deserving of confidence and affection. That one good turn deserves another is the political rule in the Green Mountain State; and a faithful and efficient public servant continues to be elected until either his voluntary retirement, as in the case of Senator EDMUNDS, or his enforced retirement by death.

The veteran of Strafford has deserved well of his party, of his State, and of his country. Political honors in Vermont are not easy to secure, but when once obtained and fitly worn they are not lightly lost.

The Costly War in Cuba.

Spain's outlays for the pay of her enormous army and her fleet, for food, clothing, the hotel keepers. One would imagine with Cuba. The claim for indemnity prethat they had some mysterious method of sented to her by Secretary OLNEY, and at getting the good news. Certainly the news- present under consideration by the Mapapers help them a little, but the anglers | drid Cabinet, for the losses inflicted on help themselves first. | drid Cabinet, for the losses inflicted on our citizens by Gen. WEYLER'S tobacco edict, is an example of the other expenses which that war entails. We have various claims for injuries to the persons and proprod and reel men is mobilized; the fishing erty of our citizens in Cuba, including

Apart from these items the losses resulting merely from the check of industry in the island must be reckoned in hundreds of millions. The prohibition of certain exports just spoken of was based on the assertion that the plantations could only produce tobacco enough to keep the home factories at work. That single fact shows the wonderful success. They did not try it this | heavy blow inflicted by the war on the tobacco industry.

In the case of sugar there has been no prohibitory edict; but some recently published statistics indicate that there has been an extraordinary falling off in our imports of that product for the past few months, and furthermore, that from Cuba, up to Sept. 1 of this year, a value of only \$9,204,180 was imported, against \$30,245,194 for the corresponding part of last year. The sugar production of last year is said to have been only about one-third of the normal amount, and this year the estimate apparently does not exceed one-tenth.

It has been said that the war costs Spain \$100,000,000 a year on its present scale, and with the sugar export crop and tobacco crop so nearly ruined, what was once her rich source of income becomes a terrible drain on her resources. There must soon, too, be great misery in Cuba, with scores him solid profit, couldn't plead afterward porgies is always followed by a great season of thousands of men thrown out of emfor weakfish. Never were porgies more ployment, while there is admitted to be numerous hereabouts than they were dur- distress in the south and west of Spain which will make the collection of taxes slow. It is probably not too much to say that she has had to devote 150,000 of her troops and 50,000 local volunteers to a task that becomes each day more difficult; and not only does the with drawal of vigorous men from the fields cut down her production, so that she will have to import grain, but Cuba is no longer a

The patriots are resolved that prosperity shall come to Cuba again only when she is free from a foreign yoke. Apart from the tosses of life in both armies, is it not best for Spain, as well as for Cuba, for the United States and for the world, since the end must be Cuban independence, that it should come at once?

Have Three Powers Agreed with Regard to Turkey?

It is to be hoped that there is foundation for the despatch received from Paris by the London Daily News, to the effect that Russia, France, and England have come to an agreement for the settlement of the troubles in Turkey, and also with relation to the policy to be followed by those three powers in the far East. The report adds that, if the agreement is not opposed by two members of the Triple Alliance, the third member will be forced to accept it. The third member referred to is, of course, Austro-Hungary, and it is, unfortunately, by no means certain that she would not rather face the risks of war than sanction the sole practicable method of restoring order throughout the Ottoman dominions. What is that method, and why would a resort to it seem fatal to the interests of the emposite Hapsburg monarchy !

Whatever Mr. GLADSTONE may say about the duties incumbent upon England under the Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878, it is unhappily true that she should never have assumed them, because she is unable to discharge them. Even if the other Christian powers would permit her war ships and transports to pass through the Dardauelles The most northerly of these counties, and the Bosporus, they could not place in Armenia a number of soldlers sufficient to cope with the levies which would confront her on the Sultan's side. It is, therefore, simply impossible for her to act single handed, nor is there any doubt about the power whose cooperation is indispensable. Russia alone has at hand in the Trans-Caucasus, which borders on Armenia, an army adequate to occupy quickly the afflicted districts and overcome the resistance of the Kurds and Turks. It is idle to say that at the first sign of an aggressive movement on the part of the Russlans in that quarter the remnant of the Armenians there would be massacred. The same argument was used to hold back ALEXANDER II. from the rescue of Bulgaria in 1877; but he pushed forward, and Bulgaria was saved. If redemptive operations were confined to the eastern section of Asia Minor, the Vienna Government would have no cause to object to the crusade. But the humanitarian purpose of the powers can scarcely be limited to that portion of the Armenians who still dwell in the land of their fathers. are scattered all over the Turkish empire. and of these a considerable fraction reside in the capital. To protect these also from wholesale slaughter, it might be need-

Under any agreement to which Russia is a party that army would be furnished by His present term expires on the then, England is sincere in her professions 4th of March, 1897, and the new term to of sympathy for the Armenians, she must, which he has been elected will expire on the as Mr. GLADSTONE said, renounce her tra-4th of March, 1903. The nomination of | ditional Eastern policy and submit to a self-Mr. Morrill was appropriately made by denying ordinance. Not only must she not Mr. SARGEST, one of the representatives in attempt to take Constantinople herself, which, as it is a seaport, she probably could do, but she must acquiesce in at least the temporary occupation of it by Russia. There seems to be no other way of securing even the deposition of ABDUL HAMID, without, at the same time, provoking the butchery of all the Armenians in the capital.

Now, why is it that even a provisional oc-

cupation of Stamboul by a Russian army

would be viewed with resentment and alarm at Vienna? Because the dual monarchy, ince the adoption of the existing constitution, has only been held together by allowing the Hungarians to shape the foreign policy of the HAPSBURGS with regard to the Eastern question. The ascendancy of the Magyars in this respect was notorious while ANDRASSY and KALNOKY were Prime Ministers, and it is still maintained, although the present Premier is a Pole. But why should the Hungarians dread, as they would a death stroke, the appearance of a Russian land army at Constantinople? Because they know that Russian soldiers could get there only by marching through Roumania and Bulgaria, and they believe that this route, once opened, would never be closed, and that a Russian lodgment on the Bosporus would be swiftly or eventually followed by the complete preponderance of the Slavic element in the Balkan Peninsula. It is, in truth, the national existence of the Magyars which is at stake, for even in their historical monarchy, now known as the Transleithan kingdom, they constitute only 40 per cent, of the population. Already, inside of their own borders, they are environed and threatened by Slovaks and Rutheniens in the north, and in the south by Croats and Serbs distributed through Croatia, Slavonia, and the so-called military frontier. Only through the exercise of incessant vigilance and energy are the Magyars able, as it is, to uphold their preponderance at home; and their task would be a hopeless one, if their subject Slavs had a neighbor and a patron in the master of the great Northern empire. So deep and intense are the convictions of the Hungarian people on this subject, and so inflexible is their resolve never to allow the Czar a foothold south of the Danube, that the Vienna Government would have to face a rebellion at Budapest if it refused, even single handed, to resist a southward movement on the part of Russia.

It is scarcely conceivable that his German ally is not keenly alive to the predicament in which FRANCIS JOSEPH is placed, and will not take measures to shield him from a Hungarian uprising by combining with him to oppose any solution of the Armenian question which involves the occupation of Constantinople by Russia. To whatever is agreed upon by Germany and Austria, Italy must needs assent. It is, therefore, to be apprehended that the whole Triple Alliance will set itself against the execution of any plan formed by Russia, France, and England, unless the plan is strictly limited to operations in Armenia itself; and such a limitation, as we have said, would leave the Armenians dwelling in other parts of the empire at the mercy of their persecutor.

Vote as if the whole responsibility for the decision to be rendered on November 3 rested on you individually. Don't try to put that burden some truer patriot's shoulders. It is the individual vote that counts. It is the individual vote that must defeat Repudiation; and hence every conscientious citizen should feel as much obligation to make the most effective use of his ballot to that end as if the decision rested with

To the registered voters of the Twelfth Congress district in this city, Democrats and Republicans both: Bring the political career of young George B. McClellan to an end. Vote brought disgrace upon his own name and upon the name of Democracy by accepting the Bryanized Tammany's nomination for Congress. Besides, he does not dare to declare himself squarely on the great issue of Repudiation or honesty, though it seems he is going to vote for Envan as the price of his nomination. He is a young man to be squeiched. Elect CHARLES A HESS, the candidate for Congress who is pledged to vote against Repudiation and ruin

If there was ever a superfluous Presidential mines, the Rev. Mr. Bestley is that man. - Proci-

Way this injustice to one of the most distinguished candidates in Lincoln, Neb.? The Hon. CHARLES E. BENTLEY proposes to settie two great questions, silver and rum. Is he superfluous because he proposes to settle too much at once? Why, there is a political party in Tonawanda or thereabouts which proposes to settle everything and have done with it. It may be that Mr. BENTLEY thinks too much, and that such men are dangerous, but how can they be superfluous? They are necessary, for a change.

How shall the Democratic party be preserved for further usefulness and glory as the custodian of principles essential to the welfare and the perpetuity of this republic? There is only one way. Destroy Eryantsm; bury vile Repudiation beyond the possibility of resurrection; save the principles of Democracy, and wine out the disgrace of their betrayal at Chi-Expel the poison treacherously injected into the body and health will follow. Vote for

According to our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Republic, "no candidate has so ntterly demoralized the party whose banner he was bearing" as the Hon. G. F. WILLIAMS has; "no candidate has made such a lamenta ble display of incapacity and unfitness for leadership." Is this a becoming way which to talk about one of the leading citizens of Dedham, Mass.? How could be be a leading citizen if he were unfit to lead? How can be demoralize parties when he has so many of them on hand? But even if he does succeed in making a party small, what reason has any judicious person to complain? The smaller the party looks, the larger will leader WILLIAMS look. How majestic and sublime he now appears as he supports both Mr. BRYAN'S canvass and his own. stands, if a condition of rest may be attributed to a body of so much motion and emotion, he must be twelve times taller than the Himalayas.

We publish to-day two letters with reference to the statue called Bacchante by the sculptor, Mr. MACHONNIES, which was rejected by the Roston Art Commission as unsultable to the Public Library of that town. correspondents have seen the statue, an advantage which, we believe, was not enjoyed by the Boston Commission. The criticism as to its appropriateness for the library would be unquestionably, if it had been proposed for any other place than the court for which it was selected; but it does not apply so forcibly to those particular surroundings. As we understand, the proposition of Mr. Mc Kim, the architect of the Public Library, was to put the Bacchante above a fountain, about which grass is growing and birds are singing; and it was to be there as affording distinctively a contrast to so purge and cleanse himself that he will be for the sixth time consecutively. Senator Stamboul itself with a land army, over, as one of our correspondents remarks, the produce an effect sufficient to turn the election.

statue, though called a Bacchante by Mr. Mac-MONNIES, better represents simple spontanelty. whose association with literature as an arcannot be called incongruous; for what is literature without spontaneity? But it is fortunate that Boston has rejected this charming statue. New York is the place for it, and we hope Mr. McKim will now recognize that fact and discharge his duty to this cosmopolitan

"The sonnet is life's cup, the spirit's leap, and passionate cravings in the flesh that dwell." So sings Mr. MELVILLE B. ANDERSON in a very creditable sonnet in the Dial, but there have been sonnets in which there has been no cup of life, but at most only a cup of dead sleepiness, sonnets in which the spirit fell heavily and irretrievably. Passionate cravings in the flesh that dwell are not always most passionately expressed in one of the most difficult of verse forms. Folks write sonnets as they write other things, for love or money or the strong desire of publication, but it is at least doubtful is they succeed as well in sonnetry as in some other varieties of making, Squeezing life's cup into fourteen lines must be hard work, and it is no wonder if the spirit sometimes refuses to leap within a space so narrow. It is probably easier to write an eplo than to write a sonnet, but the sonnets continue to be in the majority.

The Hon. Tom Watson's Instrous pink poll has faded into pale bronze under the influence of trouble and agitation. Whenever and wherever he tries to retire from the ticket illustrated by his name, he seems to strike a snag. Off or on, there is war raging around him. Now he is a warlike man, but he objects to having the other martial sounds so loud as to make his own seem faint.

When the Populists in sundry States are sitting up nights for the purpose of issuing ulti-matume, it is safe to conclude that they are happy no matter how much they may try to give an impression to the contrary. A Populist with an ultimatum is almost as happy as a Populist with a referendum; and even a desideratum would not make them perceptibly brighter.

The BRYAN workers in veracity at Chicago are advertising in that city that in case of BRYAN's election 50,000 miners and 500,000 other laborers will be needed in the Western States. It will be seen that, in the matter of statistics. Jones and his brethren are as ingenious and as accurate as they are in the preparation of tables of the votes to be cast in the

Mr. BRYAN made many other speeches during the day and evening.—Truvels of the Boy Orator in If frequency were the mark of a great orator,

what a very great orator Mr. BRYAN would be.

The Minneapolis Times wishes, with an insufficient apprehension of a great subject, that the Hon. EUGENE V. DEBS, one of the most active supporters of the Chicago platform, 'would use his intellect more and his face less." Why this severity? He must use what he has to use. He cannot get a flat intellect even if he believes in flat dollars.

Canadian News.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.- The naval authorities at Halifax, N. S., have been notified by the British Admiralty that the torpedo boat destroyer Daring is to be added to the North Atlantic squadron. This boat is credited with a speed of over thirty miles an hour, and is an important addition to the British squadron in North American

As an instance of how "lovalty" is made to play a part in everything in this country, even In the most stupid way, it is gravely stated by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa that a Mr. Thomas Moffat of South Africa has sent a list of things made in Canada which would find a ready market out there. Mr. Moffat says, so it is stated, that these articles are now imported at Capetown from the United States. but that so great is the lovalty of the people of South Africa and their devotion to imperial ideas that they would prefer to deal with their Canadian fellow subjects; and now comes the cream of the joke-he strongly urges the establishment of a fast direct line from Montreal to Capetown, Mr. Moffat is evidently a man full of subtle humor, and believing that the Canadians are a people to be pleased with loyal trifles and easily tickled with imperial straws, he throws these sentiments in as garnishing to a job in which there probably might be boodle at both ends. There are plenty of people ready to jump at this new development of trade idea if there should be, so we shall probably hear of it again when Parliament meets. Meantime American exporters might try some practical test of the ioyal devotion and imperial ideas of Mr. Thomas Moffat of Capetown, South Africa.

No Factions in the Catholic University. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. The third and final session of the Board of Directors of the Catholic University of America was held this morning. The Board issued the following statement be

fore adjourning: The Board wishes it to understood by the public that there are absolutely no factions or sectional differences among the members. The election of the candidates for the rectorship was practically unanimous. To speak of the triumph of this or that party as conservatist or liberalism, nationalism or Americanism, is to misrepresent the whole situation. All the menbers of the Board are equally American a spirit. They have but one thought, and that the welfare of the university and its stead progress to the highest Cotholic education.

No Snobbishness in Hussia.

From the Spectate The Wiener Taghlatt, an Influential Austrian jour-nal, has found an extraordinary reason for praising the demeanor of the Crar. He actually allowed Mme. Faure and Mme. Prisson, who are not even hoffship, to dine at the same table with himself and the Czarina. Such a concession to republican prin ciples, the journalist continues, would be absolutely impossible in Vienna, where, though a low born man might be admitted to the Emperor's table, his wife never could be. The fact is correct, and was once the occasion of a curious scene at the Hofburg when the Emperor had to exert his personal authority to obtain partners for his Premier's daughter; but our contemporary surely mistakes the reel ing of the Caar. In his mind, as in that of every true autocrat, there is no rauk except that derived from his favor. His notice, in fact, as Nicholas I, once openly said, of itself confers rank. The well born in Russia have social advantages, as everywhere else, but Peter the Great's ablest Minister was a cook or sutler, and the tradition has hever been forgotten. In Russia, as in every Oriental country without exception, all careers are as open as in the

Precedents for the Boy Orator.

From the Easton Journal, Some are cudgelling their brains over the question, "What will Mr. W. J. Bryan do after election day !"
There are many answers. He might follow the example of Aeropus, King of Macedonia, and mak lanterns, or that of Hantes of Lydia, who was excel-ient at filing need es, or that of Harcatius, King of Parthia, who served his country by catching moles. Let him take his defeat in the spirit shown by a gen tieman of Nantucket, whose advertisement is as fol-lows: "Having Leen defeated in the last Republican onvention, I would respectfully inform the travelling public of Nantucket that I intend to devote n time and attention to weaving rag carpets. I shall weave them for 30 cents a 3ard, and remember that two pounds of rags will make one yard of carpet. All orders will receive prompt attention."

Columbia College Against Repudiation

From the Columbia Spectator. There is a scheme on foot to have Columbia well epresented in the Business Mon's McKinley parade that is to take place the last part of this mo rarely that Speciator turns its attention to politics. But in this "campaign of education" we feel that every educated man should do his utmost to save the country from the danger of Populism. From our col lege course we know what the country needs. Let us show our appreciation of the fact, then, by doing our best for McKinley in the parade. An advantageous position has already been secured, and some day the week a mass meeting will be held to arrange the d talls for Columbia's representation.

Decorated with McKinley hats & la Napoleon and

Columbia sweaters, our boys would undoubtedly

ALTGELD AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Their Agreement on to the Powerlessness of This Republic Against Mob Bale. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: It is not difficult to discover the teacher under whom the great nullification leader of 1806 has studied

the Constitution. NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

JEFFERSON DATES. "I have not time to enter "On the 15th day of the upon a general discussion same month (April, 1861) of the principles involved. President Lincoln, intro-The Constitution of the ducing his farce of combi United States specified the nation too powerful to be conditions under which suppressed by the ordinathe Federal Government ry course of judicial pr can interfere in cases of cerdings, called forth the domestic violence in any military of the several State. It provides it can States, to the number of be done : nly on the appli seventy five thousand, and cation of the Legislature, commanded the persons or of the State Executive composing the combinawhen the Legislature is tions to disperse, &c. * * * not in session. Now, even The levy of so large an if it were true which it is army could only mean not, that the acts of Con war, but the power to degrees have attempted to clare war did not reside in enlarge the power of the the President; it was dele-President in this regard, gated to the Congress only, they would be void, be- If, honever, it had been cause Congress could not, a riotous combination or under any pretence, lovest on insurrection, if must the President with any have been, according to the greater power than it has Constitution, against the itself under the Constitu-State; and the power of the tion."—Altgehi's speech President to call forth the New Tork, Och. 17, 1988. millita to suppress it was "It remains to be settled dependent upon on appliwhether we shall be do cution from the State for
stroyed by despotism. It that purpose; it could not
the President can, at his precede such application,
pleasure, in the first in and still test could it be
stance, send troops into rightfully exercited against
any city, town, or hamlet the will of a State. The
in the country, or into any authorities on this subject
number of cities, towns, or have been heretofore cited
hamlets in the country and need not be referred
whenever or wherever he to again. " It remains to be a titled dependent upon on appli-

whenever or wherever he pleases (as it is now contended he can) under the section 4, Article IV, of the protence of enforcing some constitution, the United act of Congress, his judg. States are bound to proment, which means his tecteach State against inpleasure, being the sole varion and against domes-criterion, then there can its violence whenever aple no difference whatever utcation shall have been criterion, then there can the violence whenever aplie no difference whatever pitcation shall have been
in this respect Letween mad; by the Legislature,
the powers of the Presi or by the Executive when
dent and those of Emperor
the Legislature cannot be
William or of the Char of convened and that to fall
lussia. Neither of these to give protection against
potentates ever claimed
anything more. The ques
would be a dereliction of
tion is whether the local duty. To aid that there
and State authorities could be no justification for tion is whether the to a duty. To one that there and State authorities could be no justification for should not first be called the invasion of a State by should not first be called the invasion of a State by to enforce the law and an army of the United maintain order, using for states is but to repeat what that purpose such local has been said on the absacracies and forces as the sense of any authority in law has created or wheth the General Government to er be can ignore all these coerce a State."—Rise, do, and bring a foreign force of the Confederacy, by Jegand station it in any comference Davis, Vol. L. pp. munity at pleasure."—17, 176.

munity at pleasure." - 297, 228.

Altyeid's speech. New York,
Oct. 72, 1896.

"By its last clause it was Oct. 12, 1884. provided that not even to Suppress domestic violence could the general Govern-ment on its own motion send troops of the United States into the territory of one of the States. That section reads thus: 'The United States shall guar antee to every State in this Un on a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legisla ture, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can

not be convened) against domestic violence.'

"Surely, if fideral troops could not be sent into a
State without its application, even to protect it against domestic violence, still less could it be done to overrule the will of its people."-Rise, &c., of the Confederacy, by Jefferson Davis, Vol. L. p. 411.

Let Us Destroy Altgeldism!

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: The doings of a small mob at Clarendon Hall, which are so graphi-cally described in this morning's Stx, if considered in their true light, should drive the last nall into the coffin of these two new and dangerous "isms," Bryanism and Altgeidism.

The predominant feature of this event is that it was not a mere barroom brawl, but a direct consequence of Anarchist A tgeld's tirade against the existing order of things, which these men had listened to on that evening and which quickly bore the fruit such teachings siways bear. Given a few more Altgelds, Tilimans, and Bryans to fire the perverted imaginations of the turbulent in our society, and such occur rences as that at Clarendon Hall will be repeated in large cities all over the country; and after that the

Let us all on the 3d of November put an end to then and the disorder and repudiation for which they stand, so that they will not be heard of again in this L. BERSHRIMER. country. NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Same Talk, All the Time

THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Your editorial of Monday, the 19th inst. about Mr. Bryan always harping on the one subject, "The Foor against the Rich." reminds one of a colored man who applied for a place as waiter in a boarding house. The landlady asked him if he spoke Spanish. He replied, "No. ma'am, I don't speak numin, only what I'm speaking

This is Mr. Bryan exactly. He don't speak numn only what he is speaking now. Charles Musier. Bedford Park, Oct. 21.

They See the Potut.

To the Editor of the Sux-Sir: I was struck by the apt reply of our Irish cook the other day to the question as to how her brothers were going to vote. For McKinley, sure," she said, "and why w they? Why, if Bryan's elected and we send \$10 to Ireland they'll only get \$5 for it." BROOKLYS, Oct. 21.

The Words of the Wise Man. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In these sroublous times is not this sentiment from Proverbs worth consideration? "How much better is it to get wisdom than gold and to get understanding rather to chosen than silver!"-Proverbs zvi., it.

F. W. DAVIS. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Dida't Concern Him. Salvation Lass-War Cry! War Cry! rishman (who thinks she has addressed him)-Vho a the war bechune Salvation Lass-it's the same old war-between God

Irishman-Ah! go on wid yez: I'll not interfere

The Orator Only Partly Right. From the Indianapolis Journal. "You, you," shouted the orator, pointing his finger t the man with tin pail and overalls: "you, my riend, I venture to say, dare not call your vote your

"I guess you are right," answered the laborer.
"There! Look at him! His vote owned by a soul-"Look here, mister," the man of toll shouted in turn, "don't you go to callin' my wife no names like that or you an' me will mix."

own. Am I right or am I wrong?"

Only Reason for Favoring Bryan. From Plays and Players.

Plays and Players is not in politics, but the editor desires to state here that the only reason yet discovered why liryan ought to be elected is that he wanted to be a trees agent. He evidently has the fortile facey and vivid imagination to be a successful one, and low he could juggle with statements as to the box office recents. He evidently held. office receipts! He evidently believes with Henry Clay that there are some things even better than

The Essence of Bryantum From the St. Paul Globe.

If we take the sum total of the speeches that are delivered and the articles that are new published in the interest of the election of Mr. Bryan, we will find that they all boil down in the long run. to one proposition, which we have referred to hereto fore as the gospel of hate.

Almost as Dangerous as a Porcupine. First Cyclist I always get nervous when I see a

oman creating the street ahead of m Second excite So do l. Tary have so many pins in their clothes that if a fellow cullides with them he is almost sure to puncture a tire.

Even Conservative Silver Men Disgusted. I rom the Courter Journal : Dem. .. servative aliver men are everywhere deploring Mr. Bryan's rashness, and some are declaring that they cannot follow some lader. Good for them, and may their numbers continue to increase until Nov. J.

Reed's Unsheltered Voice.

Iron the Utica Observer.

Speaker Reed has recovered his voice. He says he never lost it before in a campaign, but this is his first ampaign without a mustache

HER TEN-WORD MESSAGE

etonize Was False Economy,

Instance Where an Attempt to Shall From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Mr. Blodgett twirled the slip of yellow paper thoughtfully around between his thumb and forefinger, and when he looked up Mrs. Blodgett saw that he was about to communicate something of considerable importance.

"Caroline," he said, "it isn't often that I find fault with you because of your expenditures. I like to see you dress well and keep the home up in good style, and I never begrudge you the secessary funds. Now, do I?"

And Mrs. Blodgett admitted he never did. But there's one thing I do kick about," went on Mr. Blodgett. " and that is the literal throw-

on Mr. Blodgett. "and that is the literal throwing away of money. Listen to this last telegram
you sent me and tell me what you think or it,
viewing it in the light of common sense.
"'DEAR ROBERT: Come directly up to the
house from the depot. I have invited some
friends for 7 o'clock dinner. Joey inti a tooth
extracted vestarday. Your loving wife
CARMITER.

house from the depot. I have invited some friends for 7 o'clock dinner, Joey half about extracted vestarday. Your loving wife to friends for 7 o'clock dinner, Joey half about here.

"Of course I was glad to see our friends at dinner, and it was all right about. Juey's touth but I should have appreciated it just as much if you hadn't wasted so much money in telling me about it. I don't mind the moner so much, but I do hate to give it to the telegraph company. Hereafter, Caroline, when you find it necessary to send a telegram limit your message to ten words. It's a very easy matter to express yourself with that number of words if you only think so."

Then Mr. Biodgett went to St. Louis on business. He had been there three days and had pushed his schemes so energetically that a meeting with several gentlemen at the Planters Hotel on the evening of the fourth day would, in all probability, bring the deal to a successful issue. Several hours before the time of his appointment he received a telegram from Mrs. Biodgett. It read:

"Fire Sam frightened Joey badly hurt no one escaped uninjured."

Mr. Blodgett pored over the unpunctuated message for several minutes. It was a decided puzzle. At last his anxious mind evolved this out of the chaos:

"Fire. Sam frightened. Joey badly hurs. No one escaped uninjured."

Then his fatherly heart was troubled at the thought of his little boy's lying at death's door and the wife of his manhood passing into eternity without his being there. He heastily scribbled notes of explanation to his business associates and took the first train for Chicago.

His puise throbbed wildly and tears coursed down his cheeks as he neared his home, and when he saw that the house, at least externally, was not damawed, a prayer of thanksciving ascended on high and he hoped things were not quite so bad as represented. He let himself in and hurried up stairs. It is wite was in her room.

"Cour haying season?" he said. "What did you mean by this?" and he gave her the telegram.

"Out his yard playing," she sa

OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW BEITER. A St. Louis Voter 103 Years of Age Who Will Vote for Bryan and Dishonor. From the St. Louis Republic.

Unless something at present unforeseen should happen between now and election day St. Louis will on Nov. 3 have the distinction of claiming as one of her citizens a man who has participated in the election of twenty-two Presidents of the United States. The gentleman is W. of the United States. The gentleman is W.
"Jack" Haynes, an inmate of the Memorial
Home on Grand and Magnolia avenues.
When Mr. Haynes registered at the poil in his
precinct last Tuesday, and told the Judges his
age, the election officials nearly had a fit. Mr.
Haynes was born in 1787 and is a trifle over
104 years of age. As is natural with a man who
have had his eyes open so long a time. Mr.
Haynes is an enthusiastic advocate of the Jeffersonian principles of Democracy, and intends
to vote the straight winning ticaet for Bryan
and the free coinage of silver. Mr. Haynes's
patriarchal and venerable appearance, with his
silvery hair and beard, is a constant reminder
to the other frisky youngsters of 70 and 80 in
the Home of the predominant issue in this campaign. He is a very well-preserved man despite
his years.

paign. He is a very well-preserved man despite his years.

Mr. Haynes is a veteran of the battle of New Orleans and of the civil war. He is an old river engineer, and was in charge of a gunboat on the lower Mississippi during the rebellion. He has been an inmate of the Home about three years.

CHINESE WILL MAKE WINE. A Syndicate Formed to Use the Product of

the Native Vineyards. From the San Francisco Chronicle.
TACOMA. Wash., Oct. 11.-The Northern Pacific liner, Tacoma, which arrived to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brought news that a Chinese syndicate intends to open at once in Northern China a large establishment for the production of wine. The vine has long been grown in that country, but only with a view

to producing grapes for the table. Attempts were made in 1893 to produce wine from these grapes. These attempts were so successful that the syndicate referred to applied to the Chinese Government for a monoply for the pro-duction of wine from grapes.

An Australian expect has recently visited the wine-producing districts of northern China and describes the quality of the grapes grown there as excellent. Haron Max von Habe, son of the late director of the Austrian Pomological Institute, has been appointed director of the new establishment in China and is now on his way

stablishment in thins and the stable is consumed to that country.

An increasing quantity of wines is consumed in China by the Chinese officials and the growing European settlements on the seacoasts. Heretofore the supply has come from California and Europe. With cheap labor it is fluored that wine can be produced very cheaply at home. It is stated that the Chinese are anxious to drive foreign wines out of that market. to drive foreign wines out of that market.

The Hose Was Like a Thing of Life. From the Toronto Daily Mail and Empire.

From the Toronto Dully Mail and Empire.

A test was made yesterday afternoon at the Parliament buildings by Chief Engineer Wickens of the fire apparatus with which the building is supplied. A hose was run from the basement out to the lawn at the north side, and with 100 pounds of pressure a stream was thrown from a by-inch thozzle to the roof.

An amusing incident occurred when the test was being made. The 100 pounds of pressure proved too much for the two men who were directing the hose, and the nozzle took on that swaying motion which is due to the great pressure of water forward. The men hung on manfully, while the group of speciators jumped behind them, revolving as they revolved with the nozzle. Soon, however, they began whiring so quickly that it was impossible to keep behind them, and a wild rush for shelter took place among the spectators. One of the men holding amous the speciators. One of the men hold the bose rolled over on his back, and the oth dropped the bose and jumped out of hard way, while the hose, victorious, tossed its branch of the bose of the bose in the bose of the branch of the bose of the branch of the bose of the branch of water it accessed to box of the branch of water it accessed to box of the branch of water it accessed to box of the branch of water it accessed to box of the branch o nozzle hither and thither, spouting a heavy stream of water in every direction.

Col. Battle's Fight with a Woman.

Dexter. Oct. 19.—A sensation was spring here late Saturday afternoon by a street fight between Col. J. L. Battle, a prominent lawyer, and Mrs. La Favor.

The woman hada case in Judge Hobbs's court, and Col. Eattle was employed on the other side. Mrs. La Favor was different countries. The woman had; a case in Judge Hobbs's court, and Col. Battle was employed on the other side. Mrs. La Favor was disantisfied with the Judgment of the Court, and after the trial went in search of Col. Battle to get revenue. On inding Col. Battle she walked up to him and slapped nim in the face as hard as she could. Col. Battle fell, but at once got up and began remonstrating with her, and backing at the same time but the woman continued to approach, and after Col. Battle had backed several feet she struck him again with a hatpin, eticking the pin into him herk, after which Col. Battle slapped her down and snatched out a big wall of her har.

The altercation was then stopped by those standing by.

Circle City's Bath House.

From the Alaska News. From the slaska Neuz.

Joe Smith has introduced a novelty in Circle City which should entitle him to a status in bronze in commemoration of his benefactions. He has built a floating bath house, which is like up alongside the river and in close proximity to the town. There are four buth time already in use and he is making preparations to put in two mers. The water is pumped from the river into a large builer, where it is heated by any temperature desired. During the winter the house will sit on the ice, a hole being kept open allied time through which to draw the water. Charges for bathing are reasonable, being but \$1 a bath.

No Exceptions to This Rule.

From the Uttes Observer. It was a fidgety, funny, middle-aged woman the stepped to the window of the Central-iudson tucket office at 10:30 yesterday morn-ag and inquired the time the next train left for

"The next train leaves at 1-52, courteously responded Assistant Ficket Agent Hennessy. "Has it gone yet?" queried the woman, "No." quietly abswered Mr. Hennessy. "The next train has never gone."

One Advantage of Being a Microbe. Now, Johnny, tell us all you remember of what 1

"Yes'm: you said it didn's hurt 'em none when they gite shut up in foldin' beds."